The Virginia Gazette.

And RICHMOND and MANCHESTER ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED (ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, AND CO. AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, OPPOSITE MR. BOWLER'S TAVERN; WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS PAPER, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. ARE THANKFULLY RECEIVED AND CAREFULLY INSERTED; AND PRINTING WORK IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, EXECUTED IN A NEAT AND CORRECT MANNER.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] MONDAY, May 6, 1793. [NUMB. 7 OF VOL. I.]

For the information of our readers in general more particularly for those in a commercial line, we are induced to publish the following extracts from treaties between the United States, and several of the foreign powers.]

EXTRACT *from the* TREATY *of* AMITY *and* COMMERCE *between the* UNITED STATES *and* FRANCE.

Art. XV. "IT is agreed, that whatever shall be found to be laden by the subjects and inhabitants of either party on any ship belonging to the enemies of the other, or to their subjects, the whole, although it be not of the sort of prohibited goods, may be confiscated in the same manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except such goods and merchandizes as were put on board such ship before the declaration of war, or even after the declaration, if so be it were done without the knowledge of such declaration, so that the goods of the subjects and people of either party, whether they be of the nature of such as are prohibited or otherwise, which as is aforesaid, were put on board any ship belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the same, without the knowledge of it, shall no ways be liable to confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored, without delay, to the proprietors demanding the same; but so as that if the said merchandizes be contraband, it shall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any ports belonging to the enemy. The two contracting parties agree, that the term of six months being passed after the declaration of war, their respective subjects, from whatever part of the world they come, shall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

Art. XVII. It shall be lawful for the ships of either party, and privateers, to carry whithersoever they please, the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty or any other judges; nor shall such prizes be arrested or seized when they come to and enter the ports of either party; nor shall the searchers or other officers of those places search the same, or make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes; but they may hoist sail at any time, and depart and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to shew; on the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as shall have made prize of the subjects, people, or other property of either of the parties; but if such shall come in, being forced by stress of weather, or the danger of the sea, all proper means shall vigorously be used, that they go out and retire from thence as soon as possible.

Art. XXI. No subjects of the most Christian King shall apply for or take any commission, or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the said United States, or any of them, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or state with which the said United States shall be at war; nor shall any citizen, subject or inhabitant of the said United States, or any of them, apply for or take any commission or letters of marque, for arming any ship or ships, to act as privateers against the subjects of the most Christian King, or any of them, or the property of any of them; from any Prince or state with which the said King shall be at war; and if any person of either nation shall take such commissions or letters of marque, he shall be punished as a pirate.

Art XXII. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to subjects of the most Christian King, nor citizens of the said United States, who have commissions from any other prince or state in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforesaid parties, to sell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatsoever to exchange their ships, merchandizes, or any other lading; neither shall they be allowed even to purchase victuals, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next port of that Prince or State from which they have commissions.

Extract from the Treaty of Amity and commerce between their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands, and the United States of America.

Art. XIX. Nor shall any subject or inhabitant of the said United States of America, or any of them, apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands or against the subjects of their High Mightinesses, or any of them, or against the property of any one of them, from any Prince or State with which their High Mightinesses may be at war; and if any person of either nation shall take such commission or letters of marque he shall be punished as a pirate.

Treaty of Amity and commerce between his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the United States of America.

Art. XX. No citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties shall accept from any power with which the other may be at war, any commission or letters of marque for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other, on pain of being punished as a pirate; nor shall either party hire, lend or give, any part of their naval or military force to the enemy of the other, to aid them offensively or defensively against that other.

A STRING OF BLESSINGS.

Blest be the man, whoe'er that man may be,
Who helps the nation struggling to be free!
Blest is the man who plucks the soul's disguise
From sceptr'd tyrants—opens people's eyes!
The first of blessings light upon his head,
Who lights the road in which man, man must tread!
Blest be the truth, wherever it appear,
Tho' tyrants tremble! and tho' nobles fear!
Blest be the man, not anxious for his store
Who does his duty both to rich and poor!
And tenfold blessings warm the Patriot's heart,
Where Truth and Honor act the manly part,
Whose soul, expansive as the world's wide span,
Feels for its fellows—Heaven-copied Man!
Who would not plunder, just to raise his fame
And sink the Human for a Despot's name!
Who would not give a tyrant Rod to Kings,
Nor "build a throne upon the wreck of things."

WHEREAS the unexpected stoppage of the House of Messrs. *Donald & Burton*, of *London*, will no doubt occasion some alarm to their Creditors in this country, and although (for want of full information on this subject) I am not warranted to declare to the Public what may be the result of their affairs in Europe, yet I conceive it proper in justice to my own conduct, and for the satisfaction of the several Creditors of that House on this Continent, to notify to all who have claims upon me as a drawer or indorser of bills, or other acts of my agency, which render me personally responsible, That these several claims and demands will be put in a short time in as fair a train for payment as can reasonably be expected, considering the circumstances of the case; and I request that all such Creditors will be pleased to communicate to me their respective demands by letter, that I may make speedy and ample provision for payment; viewing the funds in this country over which I shall retain (as I am advised I may) the controul, as abundantly sufficient for that purpose.

It may also be proper to notify to my FRIENDS, and to the PUBLIC at large, that in future I shall carry on business in the COMMISSION line and otherwise, for my own account, and in my own name, at this place.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, April 17, 1793. (tf)

THE FRIENDS OF

Messr. *William Anderson & Co.*

ARE respectfully informed, that we expect the POWHATAN will be at *Norfolk* all this month, to receive their tobacco; and that we shall provide further freight if necessary:——We beg leave also to inform them, that reasonable advances will be made by the Agents of the House, to Consignors of tobacco, wheat, and flour.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.
THOMAS REEVES.

Richmond, April 16, 1793. [3-3]

JOSEPH GALLEGO

Has removed to the house late-ly occupied by Messrs. J. & T. GILLIAT, where he will be constantly supplied with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

And other ARTICLES usual in his line of business.

☞ The store near the Bridge (at the house where he formerly resided) will be continued on his account, in the same line, under the management of Mr. AUBIN DELAFOREST.

*** The upper part of that house, he wishes to rent—It has many conveniencies, and would suit a genteel family.

Richmond, April 13, 1793. (6w 1)

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed that large and commodious house for the reception of Gentlemen, and assures them every attention shall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furnish the best of LIQUORS.

The Stables being thoroughly repaired, Gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give satisfaction, by the Public's most obedient Servant,

JAMES DICKINSON.

Richmond, April 24 1793 [taw3m5]

At a High Court of Chancery, held in *Richmond, March*, 9th. 1793

between Jennings Burrus and *Elizabeth* his wife, and *Mary Johnston* and *John Johnston*, infants, by the said *Jennings Burrus* their next friend, PLAINTIFFS:

And *Benjamin Winn*, administrator with the will annexed of *Aquilla Johnson*, deceased, *William Duerson* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Richard Johnson*, *Sarah Johnson*, *Mary Johnson*, *Nancy Johnson*, *James Johnson* and *Aquilla Johnson*, infants under the age of twenty-one years, which *Elizabeth*, *Richard*, *Sarah*, *Molly*, *Nancy*, *James* and *Aquilla*, are the children of *Aquilla Johnson* the younger, deceased; *George Goodloe*, *James Stevens*, and *Mary Byrd* his wife, *John Goodloe*, *Joseph Rawlings* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Robert Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe*, *Henry Goodloe*, and *George Goodloe*, infants under the age of twenty-one years; which *Mary Byrd*, *John*, *Elizabeth*, *Robert*, *Aquilla*, *Henry* and *George*, are the children of *Priscilla*, late wife of *George Goodloe* the elder, and one of the daughters of *Aquilla Johnson* the elder, deceased, DEFENDANTS.

THE Defendants, *John Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe* and *Robert Goodloe*, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said Defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next *September* term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of ———, in the county of *Spotsylvania*, on some *Sunday* immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of *Richmond*. (A copy) (8)

Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing business, a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age; he will be taken on easy terms, if application is made immediately. Enquire of the Printers.

April 29, 1793.

FOR SALE,

An excellent CHAISE, with HARNESS complete.—Enquire of the Printers.

May 2, 1793.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS for "THE INDEPENDENT LEDGER," a weekly news paper, published in the town of Petersburg, by WILLIAM DAVIS, & Co. at *Fifteen Shillings per annum*, are received by the Printers hereof.

BY AUTHORITY.

BY THE

PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great-Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part; and France, on the other—and the duty and interest of the United States require, that they should with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers.

I HAVE therefore thought fit by these presents, to declare the disposition of the United States to observe the conduct aforesaid towards those powers respectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition.

AND I DO hereby also make known, that whosoever of the citizens of the United States shall render himself liable to punishment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting hostilities against any of the said powers, or by carrying to any of them those articles, which are deemed contraband by the *modern* usage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States against such punishment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given instructions to those officers, to whom it belongs, to cause prosecutions to be instituted against all persons, who shall, within the cognizance of the Courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with respect to the powers at war, or any of them.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-second day of (L. S.) April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AT a Meeting of *Daniel M'Carty*, *Corbin Washington*, and *Philip Lee*, gentlemen, three of the commissioners in *Westmoreland* county, at the clerk's office, on *Friday* the 22d *March* 1793, appointed by commission, bearing date the 20th *November* 1792, agreeable to the 2d and 4th section of an act of General Assembly, passed the 19th day of *December* 1787, intituled "An act for the relief of persons, who have or may be injured by the destruction of the records of county courts."

Thomas Hutt is appointed clerk agreeable to the above sections.

Ordered that the clerk advertise in the public papers, that the commissioners will meet on the first Tuesday in May next, at *Westmoreland* courthouse, and on the first Tuesday in each month afterwards, if fair, if not the next fair day, until the business is completed; and at each meeting will adjourn from day to day as they may find necessary, for the purpose of hearing and examining all witnesses, at the instance of any person touching the losses sustained by the destruction of the records in *Westmoreland* county, and to take their depositions in writing; and it is ordered that the clerk do attend the office of this county, and get every necessary information respecting the said losses, as comes within the knowledge of the clerk of the said county.

Ordered that this meeting of the commissioners be adjourned until said first Tuesday in May next.

DANIEL M'CARTY.
CORBIN WASHINGTON.
PHILIP LEE.

☞ *The Printers of the different paper are requested to insert the above*

FOR SALE,

An elegant SADDLE HORSE.

Enquire of the PRINTERS.

April 18, 1793. (tf)

ADDRESS

To the King of Great-Britain, moved in the House of Commons, on Thursday, the 21st of February, by Mr. Grey, on the propriety of going to war with France.

[This address does infinite honor to that shining character. It puts the question in its true aspect, and shews unanswerably that neither wisdom nor vigour have been exerted on the part of the English ministry to avert from their country, in the day of unexampled prosperity, the evils of war.]

N. B. The address was rejected.

THAT an humble address be presented to his majesty, to assure his majesty that his faithful commons, animated by a sincere and dutiful attachment to his person and family, and to the excellent constitution of this kingdom, as well as by an ardent zeal for the interest and honor of the nation, will at all times be ready to support his majesty in any measures which a due observance of the faith of treaties, the dignity of his crown, or the security of his dominions, may compel him to undertake.

That feeling the most earnest solicitude to avert from our country the calamities of war, by every means consistent with honor and with safety, we expressed to his majesty, at the opening of the present session, "our sense of the temper and prudence which had induced his majesty to observe a strict neutrality with respect to the war on the continent, and uniformly to abstain from any interference in the internal affairs of France:" and our hope that the steps his majesty had taken would have the happy tendency "to render a firm and temperate conduct effectual for preserving the blessings of peace."

That, with the deepest concern, we now find ourselves obliged to relinquish that hope, without any evidence having been produced to satisfy us that his majesty's ministers have made such efforts as it was their duty to make, and as, by his majesty's most gracious speech, we were taught to expect, for the preservation of peace:—It is no less the resolution than the duty of his majesty's faithful commons to second his efforts in the war thus fatally commenced, so long as it shall continue; but we deem it a duty equally incumbent upon us to solicit his majesty's attention to those reasons or pretexts, by which his servants have laboured to justify a conduct on their part which we cannot but consider as having contributed, in a great measure, to produce the present rupture.

Various grounds of hostility against France have been stated, but none that appeared to us to have constituted such an urgent and imperious case of necessity as left room for accommodation, and made war unavoidable. The government of France has been accused of having violated the law of nations, and the stipulations of existing treaties, by an attempt to deprive the republic of the united provinces of the exclusive navigation of the Scheldt. No evidence, however has been offered to convince us that this exclusive navigation was, either in itself or in the estimation of those who were alone interested in preserving it, of such importance as to justify a determination in our government to break with France on that account; if, in fact, the states general had shewn a disposition to defend their right by force of arms, it might have been an instance of the truest friendship to have suggested to them for their serious consideration, how far the assertion of this unprofitable claim might, in the present circumstances of Europe, tend to bring into hazard the most essential interests of the republic.—But when, on the contrary, it has been acknowledged that no requisition on this subject was made to his majesty, on the part of the states general, we are at a loss to comprehend on what grounds of right or propriety we take the lead in asserting a claim in which we are not principals, and in which the principal party has not, as far as we know, thought it prudent or necessary to call for our interposition.

We must further remark, that the point in dispute seemed to us to have been relieved from a material part of its difficulty, by the declaration of the minister of foreign affairs in France, that the French nation gave up all pretensions to determine the question of the future navigation of the Scheldt. Whether the terms of this declaration were perfectly satisfactory or not, they at least left the question open to pacific negociation; in which the intrinsic value of the object, to any of the parties concerned in it, might have been coolly and impartially weighed against the consequences, to which any of them might be exposed by attempting to maintain by force of arms.

We have been called upon to resist views of conquest and aggrandizement entertained by the government of France, "at all times dangerous to the general interests of Europe, but" asserted to be "peculiarly so, when connected with the propagation of principles, which lead to the violation of the most sacred duties, and are utterly subversive of the peace and order of all civil society."

We admit, that it is the interest and duty of every member of the commonwealth of Europe to support the established system, and distribution of power among the independent sovereignties, which actually subsist, and to prevent the aggrandizement of any state, especially the most powerful, at the expence of any other; and, for the honor of his majesty's councils, we do most earnestly wish, that his ministers had manifested a just sense of the importance of the principle to which they now appeal, in the course of late events, which seemed to us to threaten its entire destruction.

When Poland was beginning to recover from the long calamities of anarchy, combined with oppression; after she had established an hereditary and limited monarchy like our own, and was peaceably employed in settling her internal government, his majesty's ministers, with apparent indifference and unconcern, have seen her become the victim of the most unprovoked and unprincipled invasion; her territory over-run, her free constitution subverted, her national independence annihilated, and the general principles of the security of nations wounded through her side. With all these evils was France soon after threatened, and with the same appearance either of supine indifference, or of secret approbation, his majesty's ministers beheld the armies of other powers (in evident concert with the oppressor of Poland) advancing to the invasion and subjugation of France, and the march of those armies distinguished from the ordinary hostilities of civilized nations, by manifestoes, which, if their principles and menaces had been carried into practice, must have inevitably produced the "return of that ferocity and barbarism in war, which a beneficent religion, and enlightened manners, and true military honor, have for a long time banished from the christian world"

No effort appears to have been made to check the progress of these invading armies; his majesty's ministers, under a pretended respect for the rights and independence of other sovereigns, thought fit at that time, to refuse even the interposition of his majesty's councils and good offices, save so great and important a portion of Europe from falling under the dominion of a foreign power. But no sooner, by an ever memorable reverse of fortune, had France repulsed her invaders and carried her arms into their territory, than his majesty's ministers, laying aside the collusive indifference which had marked their conduct during the invasion of France, began to express alarms for the general security of Europe, which, as it appears to us, they ought to have seriously felt, and might have expressed, with greater justice, on the previous successes of her powerful adversaries.

We will not dissemble our opinion, that the decree of the national convention of France of the 19th of November, 1792, was in a great measure liable to the objections urged against it; but we cannot admit that a war, upon the single ground of such a decree, unaccompanied by any overt acts, by which we or our allies might be directly attacked, would be justified as necessary and unavoidable. Certainly not—unless, upon a regular demand made by his majesty's ministers of explanation and security in behalf of us and our allies, the French had refused to give his majesty such explanation and security. No such demand was made. Explanations, it is true, have been received and rejected. But it well deserves to be remarked and remembered, that these explanations were voluntarily offered on the part of France, not previously demanded on ours, as undoubtedly they would have been, if it had suited the views of his majesty's ministers to have acted frankly and honourably towards France, and not to have reserved their complaints for a future period, when explanations, however reasonable, might come too late, and hostilities might be unavoidable.

After a review of all those considerations, we think it necessary to represent to his majesty, that none of the points which were in dispute between his ministers and the government of France, appear to us to have been incapable of being adjusted by negotiation, except that aggravation of French ambition, which has been stated to arise from the political opinions of the French nation. These indeed, we conceive, formed neither any desirable object of negotiation, nor any intelligible reason for hostility. They were equally incapable of being adjusted by treaty, or of being either refuted or confirmed by the events of war.

We need not state to his majesty's wisdom, that force can never cure delusion; and we know his majesty's goodness too well to suppose, that he could entertain the idea of employing force to destroy opinions by the extirpation of those who hold them.

The grounds, upon which his majesty's ministers have advised him to refuse the renewal of some avowed public intercourse with the existing government of France, appeared to us neither justified by the reason of the thing itself, by the usage of nations, nor by any expediency arising from the present state of circumstances. In all negotiations or discussions whatsoever, of which peace is the real object, the appearance of an amicable disposition, and of a readiness to offer and accept of pacific explanations on both sides, is as necessary and useful to ensure success, as any arguments founded on strict right. Nor can it be denied, that claims or arguments of any kind, urged in hostile or haughty language, however equitable or valid in themselves, are more likely to provoke than to conciliate the opposite party. Deploring, as we have ever done, the melancholy event which has lately happened in France, it would yet have been some consolation to us to have heard, that the powerful interposition of the British nation on this subject, had at least been offered, although it should unfortunately have been rejected. But, instead of receiving such consolation from the conduct of his majesty's ministers, we have seen them with extreme astonishment employing, as an incentive to hostilities, an event, which they had made no effort to avert by negotiation. This inaction they could only excuse on the principle, that the internal conduct of nations (whatever may be our opinion of its morality) was no proper ground for interposition and remonstrance from foreign states—a principle, from which it must still more clearly follow, that such internal conduct could never be an admissible, justifying reason for war.

We cannot refrain from observing, that such frequent allusions as have been made to an event (confessedly no ground of rupture) seemed to us to have arisen from a sinister intention to derive, from the humanity of Englishmen, popularity for measures, which their deliberate judgment would have reprobated, and to influence the most virtuous sensibilities of his majesty's people, into a blind and furious zeal for a war of vengeance.

His majesty's faithful Commons therefore, though always determined to support his majesty with vigour and cordiality in the exertions necessary for the defence of his kingdoms, yet feel that they are equally bound by their duty to his majesty, and to their fellow-subjects, to declare, in the most solemn manner, their disapprobation of the conduct of his majesty's ministers, throughout the whole of these transactions; a conduct, which in their opinion could lead to no other termination, but that, to which it seems to have been studiously directed, of plunging their country into an unnecessary war. The calamities of such a war must be aggravated, in the estimation of every rational mind, by reflecting on the peculiar advantages of that fortunate situation, which we have so unwisely abandoned, and which not only exempted us from sharing in the distresses and afflictions of the other nations of Europe, but converted them into sources of benefit, improvement, and prosperity to this country.

We therefore humbly implore his majesty's paternal goodness to listen no longer to the councils, which have forced us into this unhappy war, but to embrace the earliest occasion, which his wisdom may discern, of restoring to his people the blessings of peace.

Official account of the taking of Breda by the French, on the 23d of February.

Last Saturday, the 23d instant, about half after 8 o'clock, a trumpeter, accompanied by a French officer, arrived before the gates of Bosch, and were conducted to the commandant, whom they summoned in the name of Gen. Dumourier, to surrender this city. The commandant sent an answer about 12 o'clock, implying a refusal; hostilities commenced about half after 3 o'clock; the French threw some bombs and howitzers into the city: the first was so well directed, that it fell before the guard house, and wounded a grenadier. By the subsequent bombs, several houses were damaged; the alarm was immediately beat, and the military took their respective stations. From that time the bombardment became very violent, and lasted uninterruptedly till seven o'clock at night, when all was still for some time.

On Sunday morning, about half after 3 o'clock, the French bombardment became extremely violent, and was well answered by the garrison. It lasted till 7 o'clock, and during that time the French threw in 150 bombs and howitzers, which demolished more than sixty houses.

The damage might still have become greater, and could not possibly be repaired, since no person durst appear in the streets to catch the bombs and extinguish the fire, and every inhabitant sought refuge in the cellar of his house.

On Sunday towards noon, another staff officer with a trumpeter, arrived before the gate of Bosch, and was again conducted to the commandant, to summon the city again, threatening to reduce the place to ashes, and to put the whole garrison to the sword. After this, the first council of war was held, and towards night a major with a trumpeter were dispatched to the French general, who remained with the French all night and did not return till Monday morning, when we heard that the capitulation was made.

We were then informed, that the garrison should march out with all the honors of war, each battalion with two field-pieces, to Bosch, Thiel, Bommel, and Utrecht, with perfect liberty to remain in the service of the state, and to fight against any enemy.

In virtue of this capitulation, this afternoon about four o'clock the battalion of Orange-Nassau, with a part of that of Dam, marched, drums beating, colours flying, and two field pieces, through the gates of Bosch.

At three o'clock about 450 men, infantry and Cuirassiers, entered this place from the French camp.

Fortunately few lives have been lost, a burgher was killed by a bomb, and an apothecary's wife dangerously wounded. The garrison have not lost a single man. What number the French have lost we cannot tell.

Substance of Dumourier's Proclamation to the Dutch.

Upon republican principles, the Stadtholder is only your captain-general; who should act in obedience to the sovereign will—he holds you nevertheless in slavery.

You know your rights—you lately attempted to restore them—you applied to France, but France then groaned under equal despotism; and you were made the sport of her perfidious court!

A handful of Prussians again reduced you to slavery: led on by that man whom I have chased from France—the hope of liberty among you has been extinct, till the period of the glorious revolution of France—the French now offer themselves your allies—powerful and free.

Not against you, people, but against your tyrants we wage war—The English—proud of liberty, are misled by gold and awe of whom they will soon tire. Let our enemies increase ten fold, it will but increase our strength and propagate our opinions.

We enter Holland the friends of the Dutch, and the enemies of the house of Orange—you cannot but feel its galling yoke; has not the Stadtholder sacrificed your interests to his own—sacrificed your maritime greatness to that of England? that greatness you will never regain till you are free.

Send back your despots to Germany: a republican army once roused will soon break the force of tyranny—soon will the troops and the brave sailors of Holland be one body of men with France.

The first who stand forward shall enjoy the first spoils of tyranny!

I am at the head of 60,000 free and ever victorious Frenchmen—60,000 more, the defenders of Brabant, are ready to follow me if needful—We go to seek at the Hague the plotters against our and your liberties—for them we reserve our vengeance.

Batavians, confide in a man whose name is known to you—who leads Frenchmen to battle, before whom have fled the auxiliaries of your tyrant. The Belgians call me their deliverer, I will speedily be yours!

DUMOURIER.

DUTCH MANIFESTO.

In answer to Dumourier's *proclamation, a manifesto has been published, which confutes, and at the same time treats with contempt that idle gasconade, as well as the obscure faction called the Batavian committee, to which it is more immediately addressed,—it concludes thus:*

WE rather expect that all citizens, laying aside any party spirit which disunites them, will unite their efforts to ours and to those of all the true friends of his country, to defend and preserve, under Divine protection, the territory which has given them birth, & in which they have been bred—that they will snatch religion and true liberty, those guarantees of our happiness, from the insupportable yoke of foreign and barbarous hordes.—We expect every thing from their courage and bravery: and we are persuaded that they will not suffer themselves to be intimidated by the exaggerated statement of the forces which are represented as advancing against them. We persuade ourselves, that they will neither forget the invincible valour with which our immortal ancestors resisted successfully these very Frenchmen, at a time when the greatest powers in Europe did not, as at this day, combat with us, but on the other hand, were leagued with our enemies: nor the situation of our country, which more especially in this season, opposes unsurmountable obstacles to an hostile invasion; no, the diligence and energetic activity of the government, which will neglect nothing to secure the successes of our common efforts; nor, lastly, the efficacious succours we expect in a little time from our faithful allies. If after so many important considerations, they may still need a motive to confirm them in their resolution to sacrifice every thing to the defence of their dear country, we will place before their view the example of our neighbours the inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands, who have called on and welcomed as friends, the very general who dares to call himself their deliverer, and those very Frenchmen he commands; those Belgians now reap the bitterest fruit of their heedless credulity.

Deign, thou Supreme, and All-puissant Being, who hast so often extricated this republic from the most imminent dangers—deign to preserve it at this day from such a deliverance, and from such friends.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Friday, February 15.

Declaration of the Natural, Civil and Political Rights of Man.

Article 1. Natural, civil and political rights, are liberty, equality, security and property, the social contract and resistance of oppression.

2. Liberty consists in the power of doing every thing which is not contrary to the right of another. Thus the exercise of this natural right has no other limits than those which

secure to the members of the same society the enjoyment of the same right.

3. every citizen ought to submit to the law, which is the expression of the general will.—Whatever is not forbidden by the law, cannot be prohibited; and none can be constrained to do what it does not enjoin.

4. Every man has the liberty of manifesting his thoughts and his opinions.

5 The liberty of the press, and every other means of making known his sentiments cannot be forbidden, suspended or limited.

6. Every citizen is free in the exercise of his religion.

7. Equality consists in the enjoyment of the same rights by every citizen.

8. The law is equal to all, whether it protects or punishes.

9. All citizens are equally admissible to all appointments, free people know no other motive of preference than pre eminence of talents and virtue.

10. Security consists in the protection granted to all the citizens, for the preservation of their persons, of their fortunes, and of their rights.

11. None can be accused, stopped or detained, but in cases specified by the law, and according to the forms it has prescribed.

12. The citizens against whom arbitrary acts may be exercised, have the right to resist them by force; but every man accused or arrested in virtue of the law, ought to obey it instantly. He renders himself guilty by resistance. (N. B. A mistake in the order.)

13. Those who solicit, expedite, execute or cause to be executed, arbitrary orders are guilty, and ought to be punished.

14. Every man ought to be presumed innocent, till he has been declared guilty; if it is found necessary to arrest him, every rigor not requisite to secure his person ought to be severely interdicted by the law.

15. None can be punished but in virtue of a law established and promulgated anterior to the crime, and legally applied.

16. Every law which punishes crimes anterior to its promulgation, is an arbitrary act—Every retrospect effect of law is a crime.

17. The law ought only to inflict necessary punishment, proportioned to the crimes, and useful to society.

18. The right of property is, that every man, may dispose of his substance, his talents, and his industry.

19. no kind of labor or industry is prohibited to citizens, who may buy, sell or transport it freely.

20. A citizen cannot, however, sell himself, his person not being alienable property.

21. None can be deprived of his right of property, but when public necessity, legally proved, evidently demands it, and on condition of a just and previous indemnity.

22. No contribution can be levied but for the public good: and all citizens have a right to assent to its establishment.

23 Public instruction is necessary to all.

24. Public succors are a debt due from society

25. The security of these rights is an act of sovereignty.

26. Sovereignty is one, indivisible, and imprescriptable.

27. It resides essentially in the people. Each citizen is equally entitled to exercise sovereignty.

28. No individual, or any union of citizens can, arrogate to themselves the exercise of sovereignty.

29. The social compact cannot exist, where the limits of powers are not exactly fixed, and where agents are not made responsible for their actions.

30. All citizens are obliged to be aiding to the law.

31. Men united in society ought to have a legal means of resisting oppression.

32. There is oppression when the law violates natural right. There is oppression when the law is violated by public functionaries. There is oppression when arbitrary acts violate natural, civil and political rights of citizens. The manner of resisting oppression, ought to be prescribed by the constitution.

33. The people have the right of changing the constitution. One generation has no right to subject to the constitution future generations.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

A pilot arrived yesterday from the Capes, and informs us that the French frigate l'Ambuscade had captured the ship Grange, outward bound from this port to Liverpool, and the brig Little Sarah, Capt. Lowry, for Jamaica.

It is said, but we cannot yet ascertain it as a fact, that the Little Sarah was taken some leagues off Henlopen, and the Grange, in the bay of Delaware—Two of the sailors belonging to the frigate, came up in the pilot-boat.

The pilot, Mr. James Nichols, from whom we have received the foregoing accounts, adds that the frigate has captured, in all, seven vessels; 4 were sent into Charleston,—1 to New-York, and 2 to this port.

NORFOLK, May 1.

Capt. Forte, of the brig Sitters, arrived here from Philadelphia, in the Bight of Newcastle, on Thursday evening last, spoke a French frigate, with the British ship Grange, of Liverpool, as her prize. They were proceeding to Philadelphia.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the Swift Packet from Charleston to Baltimore, and who arrived here on Sunday last, we are informed that three privateers were fitted out at that place, one of them was the sloop Eagle, Capt. Hooper, which sailed some time since from this port for Charleston—she has been made French property, mounts 4 6 pounders besides Swivels, has a French Captain and commission, and is upon the coast: the second is a small vessel that was a constant trader between Charleston and Philadelphia; the other was fitting out when the gentleman left that place. That the British Consul had applied to the Governor to know whether the houses of rendezvous were suffered with his knowledge; that the British merchants had dispatched a pilot boat to Jamaica, to endeavour to obtain a convoy for their ships—That all British ships were ordered not to go out without they were under convoy, and that an arrival from Cape-Francois had brought word that there were a great number of privateers fitted out there.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads, the ship Blandford, Capt. Morris, in 5 weeks from Glasgow. The Captain informs us, that about the 5th of March the French made their retreat from the Dutch Netherlands—That at Williamstadt, General Dumourier was defeated in an action with the combined forces of Prussia and Austria, under the command of the Duke de Saxe-Cobourg and General Clairfaidt, in which the French lost 25,000 men.—That the Duke of York was at Dort, but had effected nothing particular—and that the Dutch had opened some of their principal sluices, by which means the greatest part of their country was inundated.

CHARLESTON, April 18.

We have authority to request, that all masters of vessels, especially those in the British employ, will be particularly careful in ordering their seamen to remain on board their respective vessels in the evenings. This notice is given in consequence of some gross and unprovoked outrages lately committed on several French seamen in different parts of the city. We hear also, from good authority, tho' we have not been requested to publish it, that in future all French seamen will be armed, by day and night, with pistols and other weapons, to repel or prevent any unprovoked assault to which they might otherwise be subject.

BY AUTHORITY.

April 19. The articles which have appeared in a paper of the 16th inst. do not come from so respectable an authority as therein asserted. The orders of the Governor for shutting up the houses of rendezvous for volunteers in the French service, and to prevent the fitting out privateers in this port, have no more grounds than the pretended declaration of M. Genet. No houses have been shut up, and the Governor has neither exerted his power nor his influence to prevent the armament of French vessels for their own defence, and accordingly to take new commissions.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

April 20. The citizen Consul of the French Republic is happy to notify to the inhabitants of the States within his consulship, the mark of attachment which the National Convention has given to the United States of America at large, by their decree of the 31st January last; which grants to American bottoms the same privileges as those enjoyed by the French.

(Signed) M. A. B. MANGOURIT.

Charleston, April 19, 1793, the 2d year of the French Republic.

The following Advertisements are extracted from the Charleston City Gazette, of the 20th April.

By virtue of a decree passed the 15th instant, by the citizen Consul of the French Republic to the States of North and South-Carolina, and Georgia, which adjudged to the crew of the Republic's frigate l'Ambuscade, the prize of the brig Morning Star.

THE public are informed, that the sale of the brig and cargo will commence on the 22d of this month, precisely at eleven o'clock, on Mey's Wharf, to the highest and fairest bidder. Conditions—Cash.

The brig's inventory to be seen in the hands of *Abraham Saspertas*, Agt. ad hoc.

The cargo consists of Fourteen puncheons of Jamaica Rum.

By virtue of a decree past the 15th instant, by the citizen Consul of the French Republic to the States of North and South-Carolina, and Georgia, which adjudged to the crew of the French Republic's frigate l'Ambuscade, the prize of the brigantine Four Sisters.

THE public are informed, that the sale of the brig and cargo will commence on the 22d of this month, precisely at eleven o'clock, on Mey's Wharf, to the highest and fairest bidder. Conditions—Cash.

The brig's inventory to be seen in the hands of *Abraham Saspertas*, Agt. ad hoc.

The cargo consists of 80 barrels herrings—22 small ditto, of smoked ditto—11 casks of fish oil—150 quintals of fish—85,000 feet of plank and boards—and 28,000 shingles.

The same advertisements are repeated in the French language.

By the brig Charleston, Capt. Pelor, arrived from Gibraltar, after a passage of 31 days, we learn the following particulars—

That Lt. Governor O'Harra had arrived at Gibraltar about the beginning of March, and had brought the confirmation of war between Great-Britain and France—upon which a number of armed vessels were immediately fitted out there, who proved very successful in picking up French merchantmen in the Mediterranean and the Gut of Gibraltar.

That although Spain had marched a body of 50,000 troops towards the French frontiers, it was generally supposed they would not enter into the general league against the French Republic, as there was then a negociation pending which it was supposed would terminate in a treaty of amity.

That the French privateers and cruizers were extremely numerous, and had been fortunate in an extraordinary degree in their capture of British and Dutch merchantmen.

That the Dey of Algiers had declared war against the United Provinces, and had much distressed the Dutch trade.

Capt. Pelor spoke with an American vessel that had passed by a French fleet of 20 ships of war off St. Lucar.

We are informed that the sloop Hawk, a constant trader between this port and Jamaica, was captured by a French privateer on her passage here, and sent into Cape Francois. Her cargo is said to be very valuable.

RICHMOND, *May* 6.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The French had taken two strong fortresses that secured to them the navigation of the Meuse—Maestricht remained completely blocked up by detachments of the French forces; success continued to attend the army under Gen. Dumourier, and it was universally expected he would reach Amsterdam by the middle of March—Two English vessels had been carried into Dunkirk, valued at 400,000 livres—Four others into L'Orient, one of which was an East-Indiaman with a very rich cargo—The English cruisers had also made some prizes from the French, but mostly ensured in England. The duke of York had landed at Helvoetsluys with the 2000 guards that had sail'd from England for Holland to assist against the French—Every thing wore the appearance of the fiercest contest, during the ensuing summer, to decide whether universal despotism or republicanism should prevail, the cause of virtue and equality, or the cause of wicked and envenomed tyrants.

A body of French troops have taken by surprise Carlsburg, the residence of the Duke of Deux Ponts—the Duke with his family had a very narrow escape.

The Pope it is said has written a penitential letter to the National Convention—expressing his sorrow for the murder of M. Basseville, and acknowledging in fawning and abject terms the French republic.

M. de Burgoing the French ambassador at Madrid has not been received at that Court since the death of the King of France; the Leyden Gazette says he was to have been arrested, but found means to escape. The Duke de Crillon is to have the command of the Spanish army—It is said there is a scarcity of bread in Paris—great uneasiness is apprehended in consequence. The Convention of France has decreed that all the ports of the French colonies should be open to the vessels of the United States of America, paying duties as French vessels.—The deputation from the French West India islands now in England, have received, it is said, an answer from the British government—and that the French islands as offered by the deputies, will be accepted by the English.

Two French prizes captured by two British ships of war are estimated to be worth 70,000 l.

The field pieces belonging to the different volunteer corps in Dublin have been lately seized by the military and lodged in the government arsenal.

English papers of the 9th of March, contain the King's proclamation for a general Fast.

The Prussian army was at Venlo and Cleves in February, and part of the French at St. Michael, opposite, and at no great distance; an engagement was hourly expected.

The fortification of Choczim has been evacuted by the Austrians, and possession given to the Turks.

The city of Hamburgh being threatened by the King of Prussia with having 5000 men quartered in it, in case they do not send away the French emissaries who were purchasing supplies there, the magistrates complied with the requisition, and issued orders accordingly.

The French national guard in Paris has been new organized, and a new commandant appointed.

The city of Lyons is reported to be in a state of insurrection.

Four English ships were carried into l'Orient, one supposed to be an East-Indiaman.

The British frigate the Juno, has captured six prizes, two of them said to be valuable.

The French are making the most active preparations to equip a fleet equal to the English. 50,000 seamen are ordered to Brest. A letter from Havre-de-Grace says that men are as plenty as assignats. M. Desiotte, the French consul at Rome, who escaped when M. Basseville was murdered by the mob of that city, is arrived at Paris; he gave an account to the Convention of the murder of two more Frenchmen, and demanded vengeance against the Pope and his subjects.

Hostilities against the Dutch on the part of the Algerines, were to commence the 13th February.

The new Constitution of France was ordered to be printed and sent to all the Departments, When the Constitution was reported, a member reminded the Convention that they had decreed that their assembly should be dissolved the moment that the committee had presented their plan of a Constitution; he demanded an immediate execution of that law. The Convention passed to the order of the day.

The new Constitution does not meet the approbation of all parties; the Jacobins in particular are dissatisfied with it. It is approved however, it is said, by the great mass of the citizens of Paris.

The following sketch of the Debates in the Jacobin Club, Feb. 21st. will illustrate the foregoing.

Anthoine said, it was a master piece of nonsense and treachery. Couthon complained, that a clear exposition of the natural rights of man was not to be found in it.—The principle of resistance to oppression was expressed in an absurd, and almost unintelligible manner. The theory of election was too complicated, and favored the intrigues of the rich. Above all, he found it ridiculous to indicate a legal manner of resisting oppressions; as if, said he, when an assassin is to be got rid of, time ought to be allowed him to consummate his guilty designs.

The society came to the following resolutions. That they considered the plan of the Constitution as a public calamity, and would make incessant efforts to prevent the adoption of it by the people.

The society also took into consideration the means of punishing such deputies as had voted against the execution of the late King.

Tho' there appears to be an extraordinary unanimity of the people of England for supporting the measures of government, yet some petitions against the war have been brought forward: and the object of a parliamentary reform is by no means lost sight of.

Three hundred and forty-seven volumes, and 35 boxes, forming the remainder of the titles and genealogies of the ancient orders of Nobility in France, were to be burnt in the Place des Piques, on the 29th Feb. last.

It was decreed, by the National Convention of France, on the 18th of February, that all the National Guards of the Republic, unmarried, or married, and having no children, or widowers without children, from the age of 18 to 45, shall be at the disposal of the Executive Council, until the 300,000 men are procured that are wanted to complete the Army.

In assigning reasons for the war with France, an English paper says—"It is the cause of human nature we are engaged to support; of a constitution which our ancestors cemented with their blood, which is the source of our pride, and the foundation of our happiness against a system of innovation which has swept before it, like an overwhelming torrent, the sacred institutions of antiquity, the pure consolations of religion, the duties of domestic life, and the obligations between man and man. In ancient times war was conducted with dignified ferocity; among the moderns it has been carried on with scientific skill: the recent hostilities of the French have been ferocious without dignity, and scientific without humanity; and if we meet their forces with such accumulated horrors, we have still the comfort of reflecting, that to abstain from war is impossible, and to doubt of success would be impious."

DIED—On Friday morning last, Mrs. TWINING, spouse of Mr. NATHANIEL TWINING, of this city, after a lingering illness, to which she yielded with entire resignation, in the confident and well-founded hope of that blissful reward promised to the JUST.

JOHN EMERY,

TAKES this method to inform his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general, that he has established a CANDLE & SOAP MANUFACTORY in this city, in the house commonly known by the name of *Gilbert's Coffee-House*, near the *Market*, where he makes, and has constantly for sale, on very moderate terms, Dipt and Mould CANDLES, of all sizes;—Scented, Shaving, White, Brown, and Soft SOAP.——He also carries on the PLUMBING business in all its various branches, such as SHEET-LEAD of any thickness, WELL & WATER PIPES of any diameter, PUMPS of any depth, &c. &c.

☞ *He will give generous prices for* WOOD-ASHES, SOAP-GREASE, CANDLE-WICK, TALLOW, *and* OLD LEAD *or* PEWTER.

Richmond, May 4, 1793. [tf—7]

A SONG,

Composed for LODGE, *No.* 10, *of Charles-Town, commonly called Portebacco.*

ALL hail! ye lov'd Brethren of Lodge Number Ten,
The first of Freemasons! the best among men!
Much honor to Charles-Town the Craft soon shall bring;
And old Prejudice force to relinquish her sting.
Our brotherly Love, and our Friendship's soft fire,
Each vice shall repress and each virtue inspire.
By our efforts united, mankind shall be schooled;
And, taught by our conduct, by Justice be rul'd.

Led on by such motives, we'll ardently join,
Each evil to banish; each good to refine:
And, regardless of censure from knave or from fool,
Still labour by *Compass* by *Square* and by *Rule*:
Such implements handling with Judgment and ease,
Each work we perform shall nice scrutiny please;
Each structure, when finished, shall put such a face on,
That our Master sublime shall be hail'd a *first* Mason.

Wicked men have tri'd often the Craft to disgrace;
It's secrets to know, or it's worth to debase;
But ev'ry vile artifice still has proved vain;
In ignorance still they are doom'd to remain.
Then let the world wonder, conjecture and gaze,
We fear not it's censure; we ask not it's praise:
While we're conscious of virtue, the fools may deride;
Like Brethren, we pity their folly and pride.

Here a theme much more pleasing engages my pen;
The welfare of WASHINGTON, first of great men;
A Brother so good may no evil annoy!
The temple he's raising long may he enjoy!
When, by age overcome, full of honor he dies,
O! may he to blest immortality rise!
Fill your glasses, dear Brothers! join hands every one!
Here's health and long life to Columbia's *best* son.

In the House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

THURSDAY, February 28.

The resolutions, offered by Mr. Giles, relative to the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, were taken up, and moved to be referred to a committee of the whole. [*These resolutions are as follow*:]

RESOLVED, That it is essential to the due administration of the government of the United States, that laws making specific appropriations, should be strictly observed by the administrator of the finances thereof.

Resolved, That the violation of a law making appropriations for monies, is a violation of that article of the constitution of the United States, which requires, that no monies shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has violated the law, passed the 4th of August, 1790, making appropriations of of certain monies, authorised to be borrowed by the same law, in the following particulars, to wit:

1st. By applying a certain portion of the principal borrowed to the payment of interest falling due upon that principal, which was not authorised by that, or any other law.

2dly. By drawing part of the same monies into the United States, without the instruction of the President of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has deviated from the instructions given by the President of the United States, in executing the authorities for making loans, under the acts of the 4th and 12th of August 1790.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has omitted to discharge an essential duty of his office, in failing to give Congress official information in due time, of the monies drawn by him from Europe into the United States; which drawing commenced December 1790, and continued till January 1793, and of the causes of making such drafts.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has without the instructions of the President of the United States, drawn more monies, borrowed in Holland, into the United States, than the President of the United States authorised to draw under the act of the 12th of August 1790; which act appropriated two millions of dollars only, when borrowed, to the purchase of the public debt, and that he has omitted to discharge an essential duty of his office, in failing to give official information to the commissioners for purchasing the public debt, of the various sums drawn from time to time, suggested by him to have been intended for the purchase of the public debt.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury did not consult the public interest in negociating a loan with the bank of the United States, and drawing therefrom 400,000 dollars at 5 per centum per annum, when a greater sum of public money was deposited in various banks at the respective periods of making the respective drafts.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury has been guilty of an indecorum to this house, in undertaking to judge of its motives in calling for information which was demandable of him, from the constitution of his office, and in failing to give to all the necessary information within his knowledge, relatively to the subjects of reference made to him of the 19th January 1790, and of the 22d of November 1792, during the present session

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States

A reference of the the two first, was objected to, as being mere abstract propositions on which it was embarrassing and unnecessary for the house to give an opinion: the discussion of them would take up much of that time they should devote to an attention to those in which the character of the Secretary is implicated, and which relate to matter of fact.

The question to refer these was negatived 32 to 25

To referring the last which reads as follows: "Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States," it was objected that, if upon due enquiry any thing criminal should be found in the conduct of the Secretary, he should be impeached that he might undergo a constitutional trial, and be in possession of the constitutional means of defence. Upon this ground, this resolution was not referred

The house then went into committee of the whole on the remaining resolutions, and resolved that they should be debated one by one.

The third resolution, now first in order, was consequently taken up: [see above.]

Upon this there was some debate, but the committee rose without taking any question on it, and are to sit again to morrow.

The house adjourned to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

FRIDAY, March 1.

The house, in committee of the whole, took up Mr Giles's resolutions, relative to the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury—The debate continued till 5 o'clock, when the house adjourned, to meet at seven, this evening, on the same subject—The house having met again, a long debate took place, till near midnight, when the question being taken separately on the seven last of Mr Giles's resolutions (the two first having been previously struck out) the house divided the con—the 3d resolution was negatived, 14 for, and 38 against it—the 4th was also negatived, 16 for and 35 against it—the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th were negatived without a division. The committee then rose and reported, and the question being put, whether the house will agree to the report of the committee, which is to disagree to resolutions—the yeas and nays were as follow:

Ayes—Messrs Ames, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B Bourne, Dayton, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Gerry, Goodhue, Gordon, Greenup, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Hillhouse, Key, Kitchell, Lawrence, Learned, Lee, Livermore, Leonard, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, Sedgwick, I Smith, J. Smith, W. Smith, Sturges, Steele, Sterret, Thatcher, Tucker, Ward, Williamson, Willis, Hyndman, 39.

Noes—Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Findley, Giles, Greeg, Mason, Madison, Moore, Page, Mercer, Parker, Orr, 12

The next question was put, on disagreeing to the third resolution which was negatived, Yeas 39, Noes 12—the fourth resolution was negatived, 32 to 15—The 5th also. The 6th by 30 to 8, and the 8th respecting the indecorum charged to the Secretary of the Treasury, was negatived 34 to 7.

Minutes of the Enquiry into the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury on several of the Resolutions moved by Mr. Giles—Thursday, Feb. 28.—The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

MR. GILES, the original mover of the resolutions, rose. He was sensible, he said, that he stood in a peculiarly delicate situation, in which nothing short of the public good could have induced him to place himself.—If a public and highly responsible officer had violated the laws, it was necessary that he should be called to an account for it; and to determine whether in the instances before the house he had been guilty of that violation, it is necessary to compare the testimony with the facts alledged in the resolutions before the committee. He first adverted to the law authorising the President of the United States to borrow 12 millions of dollars for the purpose of paying the foreign debt. On this he remarked, that the authority of borrowing was expressly given to the President, no doubt with an eye to the personal virtues of the character who fills that office; the loan is also directed to be made, solely for the purpose of paying the public debt. Here he remarked, that in every appropriation law, the appropriation is always emphatically mentioned, which is an evidence that the legislature intend to remain the sole judges of the applications of money. He read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, who was employed by the President to negociate this loan, to Mr. Short, the Secretary's foreign agent for this purpose, dated the 9th of May, 1791 in which the Secretary informs Mr. Short, that one million and a half of the money he had obtained on loan was destined for France; of which sums he was authorised to apply immediately one million, but to reserve 600,000 florins to answer subsequent directions, he should receive from the Treasury. He cited this passage to shew that the million and a half which had been obtained on loan, was destined for France.

To remove any doubt that might remain upon this head, he referred to a preceding letter from the Secretary to Mr. Short, dated the 13th of April, in which it is also expressly said, that of the two millions borrowed, one million and a half is intended for France, the remaining half million to wait for further directions. Having established this point, he adverted to the resolution before the committee, which says, that he applied a portion of the principal borrowed to the payment of the interest falling due upon that principal, without being authorised to do by any law. To shew this he referred to a report of the 31 of January, containing sundry statements respecting foreign loans. That part of the report to which he alluded in proof of the fact, stated in general terms, a sum paid on account of foreign loans, and this sum was taken from the principal borrowed, and amounted to 1,833,189 florins. If this statement was accurate, the fact he wished to establish was, he said, proved. He wanted more light, however, he confessed, than he could collect from the Secretary's official communications. He should not go into the examination of what circumstances might have induced the Secretary to deviate from the positive injunctions of the law, or to make any remarks upon his conduct until he had heard what gentlemen would say to controvert the fact he wished to establish.

Another fact of consequence he wished to prove, viz. that part of the money obtained on loan in Europe had been drawn over tho' not wanted here for any public purpose; this appeared, he said, from other papers. He turned to the instructions from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, authorising him to borrow 14,000,000 of dollars, in which the Secretary is cautioned to keep in view the two several acts authorising the loans, and the distinct conditions they contemplate. By the instructions of the President the Secretary is authorised to apply the monies. In the execution of the trust confided to him, the President generally directs him to employ Mr Short to negociate the loans, to borrow in the manner prescribed by the acts, and to discharge immediately the arrears of interest due to the French, to which purpose and to the complete payment of that debt the 12 million loan was altogether appropriated. If this money, then, was shewn to have been drawn here, it was neither warranted by law nor the President's instructions. The Secretary did begin to draw as early as 1790, and had continued to draw from time to time, till 1793, without giving notice of this to the legislature. Having shewn that the Secretary had drawn without authority to draw, he next proceeded to consider the purpose of those drafts.

The money thus drawn for was not, he stated, applied to the purchase of the public debt, no money obtained from foreign loans was thus applied until this year, the domestic resources appropriated to this object were never exhausted. These were the facts involved in the first resolution, which he wished to establish; before he proceeded further in the discussion, he wished to hear what gentlemen had to say to controvert them. He wished to see justice done in the business before the house: he wished justice, also, to be tempered with moderation and mercy, and if gentlemen could shew a necessity for the deviations from positive law which he had endeavoured to point out, it would exonerate the Secretary from a very great share of blame."

Mr. Barnwell called for the reading of certain parts of the two acts authorising the loans. One, of the 4th of August, authorises a loan of 12,000,000 to be obtained without limitation as to the interest, for the purpose of paying the foreign debt, the other is of the 12th of August, for 2,000,000; the interest to be not more than 5 per cent. and for the purpose of reducing the domestic debt.

Mr. Sedgwick, to disprove that the drafts alluded to had been made without the knowledge of the legislature, called for the reading of the President's speech to both houses on the 8th of December, 1790, and a subsequent report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the same point. By this it appeared that the power of borrowing having been exercised under the joint authority of the two acts, the Secretary states a difficulty that had occurred to him on the subject of the drafts alluded to.—The money having been obtained on an interest of five per cent. exclusive of douceurs, he wished the legislature to determine whether it might strictly be considered as borrowed under the second act, which limited the interest at 5 per cent. This was sufficient, he conceived, to shew, that the legislature were not ignorant of those drafts, and an act was passed solving the Secretary's doubt, and sanctioning his construction of the law.

Mr. Giles remarked, that he had drawn before that sanction was obtained.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed on the first charge in the resolution, that as the interest of the money borrowed in Europe is payable where borrowed, it was economical in the Secretary to pay that interest with monies there, which were to be drawn here, and replace the sum by taking the amount from the funds here destined for that payment. A financial operation of this nature is simple, and saves the trouble of drawing with one hand and remitting with the other. He conceived there was no just foundation for the first charge.

Mr. Lawrence said that when the resolutions calling for information from the treasury department were first brought forward, the public mind was impressed with an idea, that there were monies unaccounted for; this charge is now dropt, and it is honorable to the officer concerned that after much probing nothing is found to support it. The enquiry now is, whether a debt was paid out of this or that fund. He did not admit the fact, that it was paid out of any other monies, than what law strictly warranted. He went into a history of the business from its origin. He stated the nature and purposes of the loans. There was nothing to prevent the President, he said, to consolidate the two loans, provided such an arrangement did not interfere with the purposes intended by them. The President employed the Secretary to obtain the loans under the joint authority of both acts, as it was found that the object could best be carried into effect by such an arrangement. The money thus borrowed, became subject to the appropriations of both acts, and not exclusively for the payment of the foreign debt. Then as part of that money was subject to be drawn here for the redemption of the domestic debt, and the interest of the loan was to be paid with domestic funds, it was perfectly reasonable to avoid further drafts and remittances, to pay the debt there with money there, and replace it here with money already here. The fact stated in the first part of the resolution is by this plain state of the case substantially refuted, and appears altogether unfounded; but if the fact is proved, what is implied? No injury to the interests of the community; the intention of the legislature has been in every point fulfilled. If the Secretary had acted differently, he would have been guilty of an absurdity, and to blame for sacrificing the public interest, and neglecting the spirit of the law for a strict and unprofitable observance of its dead letter.

Mr. Sedgwick by adverting to the speech of the President and report of the Secretary, had shewn, that the legislature had been made acquainted with the drafts, and sanctioned future ones on the same principles. The latter part of the first resolution criminates the Secretary for making them without instructions from the President. Even if this was the case, he did not know whether this was really reprehensible. He defended it on this ground, that the Secretary is the officer appointed by law to superintend the finances and apply all monies agreeably to appropriations. He took a view of the business as stated by Mr. Lawrence, and concluded by asking, whether if the Secretary was found on a critical examination to have deviated in a trifle from the letter of the law, such a deviation was sufficient to warrant the alarm's being sounded from St Croix to St. Mary's, and whether the precious time of the house, at the close of the session, with a variety of business on their hands, should be taken up in so unprofitable and frivolous an investigation.'

Mr. Giles said the transaction alluded to by the gentlemen to controvert the fact laid down in the first part of the resolution before the committee, was not so immaterial as they had endeavoured to shew it. It was not merely a financial operation to avoid the necessity of drawing and remitting. The truth was, that the Secretary had drawn over near 3,000,000 dollars. The President's authority was limited to 2.000,000.

Mr Lawrence was of opinion, that if the President, or his agent, had drawn the whole amount of the money obtained under both loans, he could not be said to have gone beyond his authority. He was authorised to borrow 12,000,000 to pay the arrears on the foreign debt, and to modify the whole. In the execution of this trust he might have found it adviseable to draw to the country the whole of that sum. It had been found adviseable to draw for part, and to pay the French by shipping produce to St. Domingo. If the money expended for supplies to St. Domingo is deducted, the balance will be found less than 2,000,000.

The committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit to-morrow.

(To be continued.)